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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1897.

Good for Mr. Porter.

A amail commotion has been created by a recent order of Secretary Porter, which changes the days of the President's receptions from Thursday to Wednesday As things at present are, and have been for many years, the Cabinet ladies have their weekly receptions on Wednesday, in the afternoon, and if the President's reception comes on Wednesday, in the evening these lades my that they will not have time for both and will be worn out. Nobody wants the ladies of the Cabinet to be worn out, but the fact remains that if there is may possible way by which Mr. Porter can shorten that glastly farce called a Cabinet reception by making it conflict with that other ghostly farce called a President's reception-if he has hit upon a means of smarting, overthrowing, de moralisis, puncturing, flattening out, crowding d wn, squeezing up or other wise destroying these two borrible fusc tions-the entire town ought to rise up and call frim blessed. Theoretically, it is reservedly with his people, shaking hands with the humblest citizen, and it is very pretty for the indies of the Caldnet to meet the entire nation on a democratic base and offer it cakes and tra, but the cally; it has to be done practically. The shaken to a paralytic condition, the houses of the Cabinet people must be given ove to a howling mot, and they must go through the nerve-prostrating process of simking bands with people about whom they care nothing and whose only motive in visiting them is the most idle curiosity.

If this horrible dince noiseum business can be interfered with by Mr. Porter or any other good man in the employ of the Administration, it is matter for tranksgiving. not for grief. Nabody who has any selfrespect restly enjoys being festled and posted and crowded by people who are engaged merely in the business of forcing themselves into a house into which there is no reason that they should come. The offivers of this Government are not a show. but if they are to be made a show let them be put where everybody can see them. Let them sit on a platform at a public meet ing in a building large enough to accommodate the crowd. But let them not be required to make Tussaud wax works of uselves in a house designed by sine and Perhaps Mr. Porter's action is the enter ing wedge which will split the Cabinet reception off the social structure. If so, Mr. Porter has done some good in this world, even should be never do another useful thing-

An Adventurer in Chicago, Paul du Chaille has found that all the exhausted for him, and the rest of us may take a lesson out of his book, if we will. Mr. du Chailiu's reports have inspired in many young boys a lively desire to go to Africa and shoot gorillas, and sometimes they have started out with that intention, and have tast to be rescued and carried home weeping to their facultes, and the consequences were painful. It was the impression of these youngsters that one must go to the jungles of Africa to meet with real adventure. The tales that were told of good boys who sought their adventure to the vicinity of the woodpile

But Mr. du Chaille les added a new chapter to his life's anga, which he says is more thrilling than anything that ever impened to him before. He has been | but it appears that since that time, mo first place he was attacked while alone and unprotected, whereas when he has he has always had a company of native assistants, who were very handy when he met with some beast which he did not quite understand, and they were convenient, too, because being unable to read or write they never contradicted his story, est people do not need to read the Even I oligarchy, it will make little diff rence I pistol pocket.

and he could tell it in his own way. But on this occasion there were no native ssistants on hand, and to Mr.du Chailta's ploting Providence for assistance, which is what people usually do when they cannot get a policeman and want to save their money. Mr. dn Chaillu said prayers in five anguages one after the other, in the hope that some of them would hit. Doubtless he said prayers in the language of whatever country he happened to accupy, and has been taken for one of the natives and belped out of his hole. Or it may be that he did not really know What language was spoken in Chicago, and wished to be sure of roaking himself understood. At any rate, he got away from the robbers, and if he did it by saying prayers in five impuages there is some use in the Tower of Babel after all. It has been a matter of speculation for a number of centurie why mankind should have to Jearn so many different ways of talking, when talking is really of so little use, but possibly Mr. du Chaillu has bit upon one reason for the system. At any rate he got away,

Two Libraries.

There is to be a new public library to New York city, and it is to be a fim-The library will be airunted to Bryant Park, the old reservoir being re moved, and a new building, costing two and one-half million dollars; erected for the housing of the New York Public Library Astor, Lenex and Tilden foundations Architects there been selected to prepare the plans of the structure, and the trustee confidently expect it to be one of the finest library buildings in the world.

This is all as it should be. The country apnot have too much beauty in its public buildings, and if New York class outdo Washington, and then Chicago is stimulated to outdo New York, and San Francisco catches the fever and goes or to outdo Chicago, there will be just as much more fine architecture, of which the whole country can be proud and glad, and in which each particular city can delight and to which foreign nations can look when they really want to know what America has done in the line of art. There might be a question about the wisdom of erecting fine public buildings which can in the ac ture of things be fittle more than a show, and do not minister to the real good, mental, moral or physical, of the great mass of citizens, but there can be none as to the good of a great library, and for the good of the readers it should be housed in a building as artistic as possible, because that will elevate the thought of the people who go there, and exercise a effect but powerful influence over our whole civilization. Therefore, let the good work go on, and let the New York Public Library be worth taking a journey to New

But there is one point which should be

soted, in connection with the plan for this New York library. Before a single brick was faid, before the ground was broken for the foundations possibly even before the plans were submitted by the competing architects, it was settled that that library should be kept open every day of the year. The resolutions presented to the board provided that one or more of the reading rooms should be open on every day of toweek except Sunday, and on all legal and public bolidays, from 9 in the morning till wery pretty for the President to mingle and 9 in the evening, and on Sundays from I p. m. until 9 p. m., possibly later. There will also be a free circulating branch of the library, open during the day time on Sunday, and on every evening till 10 o'clock Thus the usefulness of the library is secured, not only to students who wish to use it for some special purpose, not only to the idle classes, who have nothing to do during the day, and who seldon have any use for a library, but to the immense mass of the people whose leisure time i times only on Sunday. These people are by the resolutions adopted allowed to us the library for three or four hours in the evening, all of Sunday afternoon and even ing, and are permitted to take home books which the whole family may enjoy-the mother, who is tied hand and foot by the care of fittle cidldren, and the old people and invalids to whom books mean so much more than they ever can to people who are well and strong. The contrast be tween this arrangement, which seems have been recognized by the citizens of New York as imperatively needed, and that of our own Congression & Library, is too obvious to need any comment.

Cause and Effect.

There is a lady in St. Elizabeth's Insans Asylum who wants to get out, and she has written some letters to the Commissioner informing them of that fact. Of course, it is not strange that she should want to get out-few people would choose an inso-a asylum as a place of residence if they could belp themselves but there appear t be some particularly aggravated circum stances in this case. The lady declares that she is in her right mind, but has not been allowed to prove the fact, and, for thermore, that she has been ill-treated thrilling experiences of life have not been. She says that, while it is all right los people to go to Cuba to resoue prisoners they should pay some attention to people illegally confined near home. She state afraid to offend the physicians and "il do nothing for her, and, furthern says that the only paper which she is allowed to read is the Washington Eve

This unfortunate lady was sent to the incone asylum on July 5, 1894, after a careful examination, which resulted in her being adjudged insome. Whether it was supposed that the suporific and benign influence of our stellar contemporary would full what was left of her mind off into dreamless repose or whether the idea was that the Evening Star is peculiarly litread ing for the inmates of Bedlam, is not stated sandbagged in the suburbs of Chicago. He | than three years in all, she has been read says to would rather fight a gorilla than ing the Evening Star and nothing cise go through the experience again. In the The misery of this condition can bar fly be comprehensible to people of ordinary sealth and opportunities. They may read the been journeying in the jungles of Africa | Evening Star, but it is neutralized to them by other reading. They can perme popular novels, theatrical programs, bill boards, and Sunday-school books, to say nothing of other newspapers, and thus take their of course, is the Congress. If the law minds off the experience. Even the poor-

orner and see the circus go by. They can go to night schools where books are free. there was no policeman in Eight either. There long years and compelled to read the The policemon and the salorn are good Evening Star and associate with craxy 200 friends in Chicago. No policeman being ple. The fady in question says that she is visible, the great traveler took to im- not allowed to prove her samity. How can she be expected to prove it while the reduced to the Evening Star for her read ing? She should have a chance, however because a person who has survived this experience and still has brains enough left to insist that she is sane is a person has been in tight places before, and has of no ordinary intelligence. It is not necessary to provide insane people with books on differential calculus and give them ex pensive entertainments and dinner services of Secres china, but a civilized state should refrain from taking undue advantage of their beiplessness by making them rea the Washington Evening Star. Let Miss Brysdale's case receive consideration

> The Christening of the Kentucky There is a young lady in Kentucky wh feels very much injured, and she is mak ing her woes known as widely as she can There seems to be a complication of som sort somewhere, but it is not quite clear whether it is in the Navy Department of erely in the young lady's feelings.

The complication concerns the christen ing of the new battleship Kentucky. The sing was authorized during the last Administration, and it was Secretary Herbert who decided that it should be name Kentucky. Whether the ship was hor ored by having that name, or the State was honored by having a battleship named Kentucky, is a question which need not be discussed now. Perhaps it was a case of reciprocity. At any rate, the ship was this young lady got the idea that she would be the one to christen it. This being the case, when Gov. Bradley an nounced that his daughter would figure as sponsor on that occasion there was surprise, and sorrow, and woe, and remarks about it. The desappointed young lady says that the hour came to her absolutely unsought, at a social gathering in Washington, and that everybody present understood the matter just as she did. Of course Secretary Herbert could promise her the pleasure of christening the Ken tucky, if he liked, and he could promis her almost anything else in the next, Ad ministration, but how that would bind Secretary Long to keep the promise is not clearly seen. If it would, there are a great many people who held office under Mr. Cleveland who would be feeling much

more comfortable than they are today. Secretary Long. however, has appointe a lady to christen the ship, and it happen that also is the daughter of Gov. Bra liey. There is no special reason why he should not have appointed Mass Bradley, and no reason why he should not pay attention to the recommendations of other people about ber; in fact, he has in an way exceeded his authority and is in no way bound by any promise which may have been made by Mr. Herbert. But this disappointed Kentucky young lady seems to think that she has been hadly treated. A great deal can be excused to a person who feels that way. The only thing left to do is to mourn and it seems to relieve the feelings sometimes, to mourn loudly, and make people hear.

Altgeid on Injunction

During recent years it has grown to a fashion to denounce as anarchists all American citizens who, in any prominen sense, undertake or dare to place them selves in opposition to the organized forces of the gold and bond syndicates, the trusts and monopolies. In this way the Hon-John P. Altgeld, former governor of Hisas an enemy of modern society; but when one comes to analyze his utterances, with out prejudice, and without reference to the manufactured opinion regarding him, which so clearly appear that his published views and sentiments do not tairly represent goo American sense and patriotism

For example, Mr. Altgeld sent to a New York paper, the other day, an epitome of his ideas as to government by injunction, a matter which everybody must admit is growing to be an issue before the country. of chancers have the power to grant such injonctions as are clearly within the law and the field of chancery jurisdiction, and but little fault was found with the practice as it formerly existed in this country. But when some of the Pederal courts became mere side door conveniences for corpora tions usurpation followed, and he enumer ster some of them, as follows:

1st-Courts of chancery undertook to exercise a criminal jurisdiction with which they were not vested by law.

2d—They undertook to legislate by for bidding or commanding things which the law did not forbid or command. For exmple, in one case forbidding men to qu the employment of a railroad, in another case communiting men to return to work for a railroad on pain of being sent to jail, in another case fortistiding men from marching back and forth on the highway; and in another case fortishing a preacher from preaching to miners during because the corporation boss did not like

the tent of his sermons.

3d—They forbade things which the law already forbade, and did this for the purpose of depriving men of the right of trail by jury, so that they might be railroaded. to prison without the necessary evidence to convict. Trial by jury is guaranteed by the Constitution to every noan, yet these corporation judges brush it aside with a mere wave of the hand.

The Constitution divides the pow ers of government into legislative, judicial and executive, and neither one is permitted to trench upon the other. Yet at present the Federal judges assume the right to exercise all three.

5th—instead of government by law and

ording to the forms of law, we get gov ernment according to the whims and premdices of one man.

Ex-liev. Aligeld expresses the opinic that "the Federal Judiciary is destroying republican institutions in this country, an will have to be changed or we will have the worst form of government ever known, and that is an oligarchy of rich scoundrels." He counces the conclusion that all judges must be elected by the people, must be responsible to the people, and limited in their terms of office just as much as the legislative and executive officers are." In this we cannot say that as yet we are ready altogether to side with Mr. Altgeld. Evils and abuses must be attacked and overcome at the fountain head, which is the national law-making power, and that making power is under the control of an

whether the judiciary is elective, appointive or whether its tenure is a term of years or for hie We have witnessed the absolute thorror he saw that there was not a saloon. They can listen to street planos and look in suppression of the popular branch of our sight, and that settled the fact that stop windows. They are not thut up for national legislature and supine submission to it; by elected representatives of the people who should be assumed of themselves that they did not accept death raties than such dishonor. We have seen arother and more conservative branch of hat power "pacified," controlled, and everal other things which need not be samed, in the interests of elements and

of democratic institutions and surely will

subvert them if their domination is not ctecked. A fountain will not rise higher than its source. A national judiciary inevitably will reflect the spirit, though on occasion It may depart from the letter, of the law making power. The Congress is escaping from the hands of the people. Its members to an alarming extent, in both houses, are entinated and returned under the dictation of local bosses who, in turn, are owned by Wealthy private or corporate interests, What the people want to do is to escape from that slough of corruption and op-

pression. It is within their ability to Then, when they have regained costrol of their own legislative represen atlob, it will be easy enough to enact laws which shall clip the wings of in junctive dicial usurpation, and make the national beach the conservator instead of the surper of American rights.

The most amazing thing about this Federal udicial protest against the elevation of Attorney General McKenna to the Supreme Court is that some of these people in supreme power, decorated with the handsome but expensive ermine, do not issue named Kentucky, and somehow or other an injunction restraining President McKinley from making the nomination, and then on an ex parte bearing, make it permanent. The Federal courts have an undoubted and prescriptive right to issue injunctions, and their jurisdiction over any given subject is a matter entirely for their own good sense, or wishes, to decide. If we are to have government by injunction, let us have the complete animal. If the courts own the highways what is the reason why they should not own the ways of making Supreme Court justices.

> does not believe the Cuban question can e suppressed in the coming session of the Congress. If it should be, the fault will he with a certain big man from New England, whose constituents, and all Yankee constituencies, ought to get after and discipline him for very shame. To put it remneularly oft is rather a Medford rum thing for the descendants of Adams, Artemps Ward, Warren, Putnam, Ethan Al ien, and the rest of the old heroes to tolerate their representatives in assisting Spain to crash out liberty in an American country. The stating this, we do not intend to reflect upon Senator Frye, who the bimself, in the premises, to be a storde progress; but it may lead to the aspicion that politically, he is in very

A good many Senators seem to be in favor of discussing the Hawnian annexation treaty in open session. It is an excellent idea, but one which is certain to meet with strong opposition. The infinences antagonistic to ratification, such as the British, Jananese, and Sugar interests, would rather keep their arguments as well as their Sena torial representatives under the cover of "executive seawion." In cases like this, publicity is unpleasant when it is not dangerous to distinguished individuals

That many-sided son of gloty, the Kaiser, is blossoming out as a councisseur in old nois, has been assailed by all the powers | China. His acquisition of that antique the plain people of America, and denounced | the envy of other collectors. It makes England feel that Hong Kong is not enough it the way of brica-brac, and causes France to think that Formosa and an adjacent vice tovalty on the mainland become necessary as caldnet specimens. Russia already has a neat exhibit in the shape of Korsa, and general emulation proceeds to emulate. Put the idea of the Kaiser in sending 1,000 natines and 200 artiflerists to Kiao (Tou o continue the quest after colonial curiosities is not considered fair by the other kleptochiniacs, and it may lead to diffi culties of a naval and military character. As long as this dilletantiism is confined to In this connection he says that courts, the eastern bemisphere, probably we can stand it.

It is just as well that the Marblehead should reacti Port an Prince without any unnecessary loss of time. There is some danger that the Haitians, who are in a Germans resident in their principal port If a thing of that kind were to happen It would place us in an awkward position. in more ways than one. We ought to have a force at Port on Prince able to compel the peace. It is not safe for us to allow any excuse for European ag gression in our neighboring islands. Europe is not in a mental condition to require much excitement to attempt something of the kind.

If Senor Dupuy de Lome purposes to omplain of the steamer Dauntless as a "filibuster" our advice to bim is to consult a dictionary of international law. The Dauctless it doubtless is true has landed a cargo of merchandise at some point in Cuba, as any American vessel has an indefeasible right to under national and international laws and treaties. It is not claimed that she carried ar "armed expedition;" hence, truthfully, she cannot be termed a "filibuster." It is time that takenessense of slandering peace able commercial vessels was stopped. Our Government gives its case away by tolerating such humbug.

No Comfort in It. (From the Atchison Globe.) It is said, to console a man when he loses his namey, that he is now in position to find out who are his friends. That is no consolation; a man is happier when be doesn't have to know who his friends are

Decorative Art. (From the Augusta Herald.) If society would only approve of the chrys-athemum salad and wear turkey tails in their hats we would have Novembers that no other nation could approach.

A Warlike Sign of Peace. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) The opposition fellows claim that Mr. Hanna drew that office branch from his

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The consensus of opinion among states en of all shades and political tendencies leads to the belief that there will be nore talk than anything else in the mat ter of carrency reform; that some sort of a compromise will be agreed to on the bankruptcy bill; that the House Cuban policy will be whatever the President de sires; that immigration will be restricted to the extent of establishing the illiterac test, at least, and that Hawaii will) annexed. Beyond this the future of this ession is largely problematical. "The Republicans," said Senator Jones influences which antagonize the genius

chairman of the Democratic national committee, yesterday, "will not dare to show their hands on the question of our rency reform. They desire to retire the greenbacks and extend the power of the national banks indefinitely, but they are afraid to do so. They know that if they attempt this thing there will be a big split in their party, and they besitate of take the initiative. The President credited with being desirous of inaugural ng something in this line, and yet every Republican who comes to Washington says he does not think anything will be action is ill-advised. The speculators will prevent any action being taken on the Cuban question, and the Administration will be guided, whether right or wrong, by that element. I am opposed to the propoto think that the treaty will go through am unafferably opposed to any policy that means the acquisition of more territory by the United States

"The Republican tariff is a dismal failure. It does not yield sufficient reve nue, and is not the measure that it was promised to be. There will be nothing beyond talk and discussion on the subject of civil service reform. The duration of the session depends entirely on how nean the Republicans act. If they coerce the Democrats and drive measures through that body with a whip hand, the Demo crate may stay here all summer, for they can't drive things through the Senate."

Senator Mills, of Texas, is one of the nost bitter and at the same time one of the ablest opponents of the annexation He will antagonize the annexation of Hawaii with every power at his comand. He will make a desperate fight o prevent it, and has told his friends that will not be content with day perfunctory opposition. If parliamentary tactics can be employed to prevent it he will use them, and he declares that he will not give up the fight until the question is absolutely and finally settled.

On the currency question he says the Senator Frye is quoted as saying that he Republicans will try much and accomplish little. They will endeavor to fund the Treasury notes and greenbacks into inter est-bearing bonds and enlarge the power of banks so as to enable them to money to make up the void caused by the retirement of the greenbacks. They may possibly be successful in the House, the Senator says, but never in the Senate. Mr. Mills says there will be no important legislation and there is no reason who Congress should be in session very long.

Mr. Mills is one of the most radical of the friends of Cubn in the Senate, and Wants of see the Senate resolution in favor of Ca ban independence passed. He favors the direct intervention of the American Government. He said yesterday that the Sen ate had met all the requirements in what it had done up to this time, in passing the belligerency resolution, and subsequen action must depend on the course of the Administration and the policy of the House That body, he presumes, will be governed by the wishes of the Executive. The elligerency resolution is now in the Hoose, and Mr. Mills save the sentiment there is and the Administration behind him will revent action and stifle any exhibition of patriotism-

"Absolutely nothing can come from the panish scheme of autonomy, and Mr. Mills. "It is too late for Spain to offer its the Cubans cannot accept it, and the war will not be stopped until Cuba has achieved her independence-a condition which I expect soon to see realized.

"I expect to see something in the shape of a bankruptcy measure pass. The tariff law is a ridiculous failure. Breadstuffs and provisions have risen in price from fallure in crops abroad, but, as always

Senator Cockrell does not look for any eneral legislation. There can be, from is standpoint, no currency legislation for the Senate will not agree to anything the House might pass.

There will be a lively time in th over the appropriations," said the and the cry for economy is now going up from the White House and from every eader in order to keep expenditures down Democrats in their paintest days and their ost rigid demands for economy won't be in it with the Republican efforts this year, and the fun of it all is that they will not be able to keep them down. The House will run away with the con mittee and the Speaker; see if it doesn't."

Mr. Cockrell is inclined to believe that in sue way the Republicans will be able t attnex Hawaii. He also thinks there will be some immigration legislation and that the chances are favorable for a compromise very ugly mood, might take it into their on the bankruptcy bill. There may be some heads, to include in a massacre of the talk on the subject of civil service reform but he does not think anything will be

Senator Morgan at the Capitol vesterda Hawaii would be annexed without much able. He is strongly in favor of it, a is well known, and declares that it is the Democratic policy. He believes nothing will come out of the currency agitation. but says it will be the issue in the next campaign and will be fought out ther to a finish. Referring to the Cuban situation, the Senator said.

"Spain has lost the fight in Cuba. She suld never have offered autonomy unless she had been convinced that it was the last thing she could do in forlorn hope that it might win back the island. The Vailure of this Government to interfere and permit the Cutians to gain their independce is due to the intrigues of the monopo lists, who are not in favor of doing any thing that may possibly affect stocks and

Senator Vest said: "I do not think any thing will be done with the Cuban quetion at tids session. The Senate has sent the House a resolution giving belligerent rights to the Cubans, but the Republicans having a majority in that body, will almost certainly refuse to adopt it, and will leave the Cuban question to the President. Hawaii, there will be some opposition to the pending treaty, but the chances are rather in favor of its approval by the Senate. Of this I am not sure, for I have it seen any of my colleagues, and canno therefore speak with any certainty.

"No currency legislation will be enacted and no bankruptcy bill with an involuntary clause; a bill providing for volum tary bankruptcy can pass the Senate, and

"As to immigration and interstate con merce, I am unable to make any predic The probabilities are against legis lation on either subject."

Senator McMillan, of Michigan, who peaks from the standpoint of a business man of large affairs, rather than from the point of view of the statesman, is op-posed to the agitation of the currency Experiments are being made with a

conditions are such that nothing car possibly be hoped for as a result of such agitation. For this reason be favora fetting

it severely alone. What the country needs just now, he says, is rest, and in this sentiment there seems to be a hearty con-currence on the part of incoming mem ers. Mr. McMillan, however, goes a ster urther, and says that when the soun comey men, or as he putsit, the Republicans. cet full control of the Senate, they will take that matter up and deal with it with a hope of securing a result that wil be beneficial to the country

Representative Shattoo, of the Cincin ati district, arrived yesterday. "I an n favor of leaving the Cuban question to he President," said he last evening "The President appears to be dealing with that question in the proper way, and it chould be left to him. So far as Hawai as concerned, I am in favor of its su nexation, whether it be an administration measure or not. I want to see a bank upter n-easure passed, and would fator something after the order of the Lindsay till in preference to anything cise I have seen. I also favor a restriction of some ort in the matter of immigration, and elieve that a measure along such line will be agreed to. There is no need at this time of again unsettling business ditions by a discussion of the currence question, when everybody knows we can do nothing. The subject of civil service eform should also demand the attention of Congress. I am in favor of cutting it in half and putting it back where it was when Harrison went out of power. The present regulations were never intended to apply and the whole thing has been

Interest in the unnexation of Hawai rival in town of Senator Five of Mains It was Senator Frye who fend the fight against the Cleveland policy at the time he original treaty was watchawn fro the Senate.

At the close of the extra session Sena or Frye expressed himself topefully in an interview in The Times to the effect that innexation would be an accomplished fact at the session which opens tomor-tow. There was not at that time the opposition in the Senate which has all seen developed. Within the last of the report is that at least four of the Pacific coast Senators will fight for de lay, as they are against the measure. This opposition will be able for some time, at least, to block the ratification of the

In Senator Frye's opinion, there will be position other than in the Senate itself. He thinks that the British influence on the islands will be a material factor and that it will be felt in Washington. He concludes, however, that the necessary two thirds may be secured by a combination of Sensiors irrespective of party lines.

The recent return of Kainlani, the nier

of ex Queen Lil, to Hawali, was made the basis for a report sent to this country by Robert Cox, the revolutionary leader. that this ex-princess was the choice of the British party for the incone. The report was in one particular absurd, inasuch as it pretended that the cabinet of ficers of the Dole government would serve as ministers to Kainlani as Queen. The value of the report was merely to show that the "British party" was a factor in the agitation in Hawiai.

The opposition from any of the so called eval sources in Hawali is not regarded in this country as very formidable or even worthy of consideration. There have been several attempts made within the past hre months to combine the royallats and to get mstration to boom the exqueen nd her niece. The repurts of these attempts have shown that they were Disseon.

The only real factor that will been against the ratification of the treaty will be certain commercial interests, which t is claimed will be adversely affected by making Hawaii a State or a Territory This will be brought out very clearly in the coming debate.

The friends of annexation have two lines f procedure open to them, one the ratification by the Senate alone, or the passage of a bill of annexation, as was ione in the case of Texas. No one knows get whether the latter plan will be necessary, but should it become necessary the general concressional opinion perhaps is that nexation will be a measure

Touching the Cuban question, Mr. Fry aid he did not think it possible to mac onger postpone Congressional action believed that a large majority of both uses favored action, and he was confident that the overwhelming sentiment of the whole country supported that view.

longress, Senator Harris, of Kansas, said resterday: 'I am opposed to annexing Hawaii, but it is bound to be carried out. If the Republicans have not the two-thirds in the Senate necessary to ratify the treaty they will do the work by joint legislatiaction. I think the treaty will be ratified. A few Republicans may oppose it, but a good many Democrats will vote for it. "The Senate has already done for Cuba all that the situation demands. They have passed the belligerency resolution

and it depends altogether upon whether or not the resolution will be permitted to be considered in the House. I think the Addinistration will prevent action in the As to currency, there are possibilities

of a big fight, but the probabilities are that the question will be side tracked and nothing definite will be attempted. I think the Republicans begin to see that they will split their own party wide spen i they take up this subject with earnest ness. While the Eastern influences will want to see Mr. Gage's ideas carried out, yet most of the Republicans will be op-posed to forcing the question, because they know that, in the end, they will be de

"I think there will be considerable in terest displayed and a strong effort made by railroad interests to get the interstate imerce act amended so as to legalize pooling, and to pass the anti-ticket-brok erage bill. The latter may pass the House, out probably will be defeated in the Sen are.

'As to bankruptcy, I think the res will be a compromise between the Torrey till, favored by the House, and the Nelson bill, which has passed the Senate. 'The attack on the civil service system

may be vigorous, but it will amount to othing. But when Congress gets seriously down to considering this question will be many important changes. My idea s that it would be well to limit the office for cierks, say to six years. A proposition to this effect is certain to be

"I think there will be immigration legstation and undoubtedly there will be a rash to secure the passage of many private easures. Briefly stated, however, then will not be a large amount of work done y the coming session."

FLOUR BRICKS BEING MADE,

Experiments by the British Admiralty and War Departments. London, Irec. 4 .- Both the British addrauty and the war department are exting under various climatic condition he new method of conserving flour. One objection to the establishment of national graturies has been the difficulty of ator ng wheat for any length of time. grain germinates and is ruined, and to keep vast quantities in a sound condition has beer pronounced by the royal commission

question, and he frankly confesses that the IT'S OUR HOBBY



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estem of compression into bricks by fiveraulic pressure. The trials show that flour so treated is not affected by damp. ven under unfavorable con rom mould, and is sweet and whelesome Moreover, compression destroys all forms of larval life, and flour is thereby rendered safe from the attacks of inserts The saving in storage is immense, as the whic apace occupied by 100 pounds of ouse flour will hold more than 300 ocurds of the compressed article.

A MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

Warrant to Haunt the Beader Persistently Till Solved.

(From the Chicago News.) "Where is Grace?" frowned Howell V in tensselaer Gibbon, as he surveyed two atellites with the third one missing

"Superintending her new gown," said the girl in the Stussian blouse. "Things are o different now," she went on mourafully.
"A year ago when we made a gown we us the electes first and used what was left of the rest of the gament. Now we do just the opposite.

werry about sleeves," comsoled Howell. "If you really want to ex-ercise your brain come to me-I have some thing for you. Now, Esten: There was and all he had was 75 cents. He-There was a frenzied shrick from the blende girl. "Seventeen!" she counted nooherently. "Et to, Brute!"

"You needn't listen if you don't want to," Rowell said coldly, "As I wassaying, there was a man who swed anotherman a dollar and he had only 75 cents. So he went to a jumnbroker and pawned the 75 cents for 50 cents and went out. He met a friend and sold him the pawn ticket, calling for 75 cents, for 50 cents. Thus he had two cent pieces, \$1 in fact, and he went and paid his bill. Was anybody out and how

The two girls were teering their hair. We are out of our heads-bow could you.

That's just like a woman," said Mr. Gibben, huffily. "The minute you ask her to think a little bit she gets the headachs or ties. I hope neither of you's going to cry, as I have on a new necktie and it will spot rety easily.

The girl in the Russian bloose sat staring wildly into varancy and counted on her Angers. The lips of the blonds girl moved sciently and het brow was wrinkled. "I did have actually forgotten the answer! Dear

How ell smiled complacently and emptied

"It was the pawnbroker," ann girl in the Russian bloom at the end of Oh. no." said the blonde girl, positively.

"The man himself was out a quarter - ros an tracke money out of nothing and be had miv 75 cents, remember." The ident's flashed her friend- "Now, an't you see -The battle raged for half an hour. Ex-

costed, the two contestants pushed tack beir drooping locks and turned simultaneusly to Howell. Mr. Gibbon was leaning back in the big muchair, sleeping the sleep of the just

They pounced on him and he awake with "So kind of you," he murmured. "I had a delightful map while you were entertainny pourselves so awcetly, and I needed it. have an engagement-

"Tell us," they demanded in chorus, which man was out?" Mr. Giston drew on his gloves. Dun't get excited," he said. "I can't e with you this evening, and I don't want

ou to get noted. It will give you some bing to think about." escaped into the hall and the front door bunged. "I can't sleep," wailed the blo

ricl tragicalty, "till I know who lost "It keeps going through my head so!" ed her friend frantically. And they have not yet found out.

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